

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1830.

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TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:—  
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the desire of the Editor, until all dues are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and at 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Notices must be paid for, and addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
July 10th, 1830.

## PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Routes in N. Carolina will be received at this office until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

2101. From Warrenton by Louisburg and Kells' Store, to Raleigh, 57 miles and back, every day, in 3 horse post coaches. Leave Warrenton every day at 3 p. m., arrive at Raleigh next day by 4 a. m.

Leave Raleigh every day at 8 a. m., arrive at Warrenton same day by 9 p. m.

2102. From Raleigh by Averysborough to Fayetteville, 61 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every day at 5 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 6 p. m., arrive at Raleigh next day by 7 a. m.

2103. From Fayetteville by Lumberton and Leesville to Marion c. h. S. C. 77 miles and back, every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at half past 7 p. m., arrive at Marion c. h. next day by half past 9 a. m.

Leave Marion c. h. every day at 3 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville same day by half past 4 p. m.

2104. From Fayetteville by Randallville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C. to Cheraw, 66 miles and back every day, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 p. m., arrive at Cheraw next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 1 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville same day by 4 p. m.

2105. From Halifax by Enfield, Phillips' Store, Nashville and Eagle Rock to Raleigh, 86 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Halifax every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 a. m., arrive at Nashville by 12 1/2, leave same at 1 p. m., and arrive at Raleigh same day by 10 p. m.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a. m., arrive at Nashville by noon, and at Halifax same day by 10 p. m.

2106. From Enfield by Mount Prospect to Tarboro, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Monday at 11 a. m., arrive at Tarboro same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Enfield same day by 5 p. m.

2107. From Nashville by Rocky Mount to Tarborough, 28 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Nashville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at noon, after the arrival of the mail from Raleigh, arrive at Tarboro same day by 9 p. m.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Nashville, same day by noon.

2108. From Milton by Caswell c. h. Brown's Store, Lenox Castle, High Rock, Greensboro, New Garden, Kerne's Roads and Waughtown to Salem, 82 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Milton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Greensboro next day by 11 a. m., leave same at 1 p. m., and arrive at Salem same day, Wednesday and Saturday by 8 p. m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a. m., arrive at Greensboro by 10 a. m., and at Milton every Thursday and Monday by 8 a. m.

2109. From Salem by Longtown, Lexington, Salisbury, China Grove, Concord, Cowan's Store, Charlotte, and White Hall to York c. h. S. C. 112 miles and back, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a. m., arrive at Salisbury same day by 1 p. m.; leave Salisbury at 2 p. m., arrive at Concord same day by 8 p. m.; leave Concord next day, Tuesday and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Charlotte by 10 a. m.; leave Charlotte at 12 noon, and arrive at York c. h. same day, Tuesday and Friday by 7 p. m.

Leave York c. h. every Monday and Thursday at 3 a. m., arrive at Charlotte by 11 a. m.; leave Charlotte at 1 p. m., and arrive at Concord same day, Monday and Thursday by 7 p. m.; leave Concord next day, Tuesday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Salisbury by 9 a. m.; leave Salisbury at 10 a. m., and arrive at Salem same day, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p. m.

2110. From Norfolk, Va. by Portsmouth, N. G. Groves, Suffolk, Somerton, Winton, N. C. Murfreesboro, Ahokey Bridge, Scotland Neck and Rosemeath to Tarboro, 133 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches. (While effect of this operation at Winton, that

part of this route which lies between Winton and Murfreesboro may be carried in a 2 horse stage.)

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Suffolk by 3 p. m., and at Winton the same days by 9 p. m., and at Murfreesboro by 11 p. m.; leave Murfreesboro next day at 3 a. m., arrive at Winton by 5 a. m., and at Tarboro same days, Wednesday Friday and Monday by 6 p. m.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Winton same days by 9 p. m.; leave Winton next day after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro at 5 a. m., and arrive at Suffolk by 11 a. m.; leave Suffolk at half past 11, arrive at Norfolk same days, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 p. m.

2111. From Tarboro by Oak Grove, Stauntonburg, and Cox's Store to Fayetteville, 108 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville next day, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday 5 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 a. m., arrive at Tarboro next day, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 7 a. m.

2112. From Somerton, Va. by Gates c. h. Minton's and Ballard's Bridge to Edenton, 42 miles and back, once a week in sulkeys.

Leave Somerton every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Edenton same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 5 a. m., and arrive at Somerton same day by 6 p. m.

2113. From Edenton by Plymouth to Washington, 54 miles and back, twice a week, in sulkeys.

Leave Edenton every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 p. m., arrive at Washington next day, Monday and Thursday by 5 p. m.

Leave Washington every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Edenton next day, Wednesday and Saturday by 9 a. m.

2114. From Norfolk, Va. by Deep Creek, New Lebanon, N. C. Elizabeth City, Woodville and Hertford to Edenton, 76 miles and back, three times a week in 4 horse stages between Norfolk and Elizabeth City, and twice a week in 2 horse stages between Elizabeth City and Edenton.

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 7 p. m.; leave Elizabeth City every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Edenton same days by 2 p. m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p. m., leave Elizabeth City every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p. m.

2115. From Warrenton by Grove Hill, Littleton, Fortune's Fork, Halifax and Northampton c. h. to Murfreesboro, 70 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Halifax same days by 10 p. m., and at Murfreesboro next day, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3 p. m.

Leave Murfreesboro every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m., arrive at Halifax same days by 6 p. m., and at Warrenton next day, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 2 p. m.

2116. From Diamond Grove to Northampton c. h. and back, once a week.

Leave Diamond Grove every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Northampton c. h. same day by 2 p. m.

Leave Northampton c. h. every Wednesday at 4 p. m., after the arrival of the mail from Murfreesboro, arrive at Diamond Grove same day by 7 p. m.

2117. From Winton by Pitch Landing, Bethel, Colerain, Mount Gold, Windsor, and Merry Hill, to Edenton, 70 miles and back, once a week, in sulkeys.

Leave Winton every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Edenton next day, Saturday, by 6 p. m.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Winton next day, Thursday, by 7 p. m.

2118. From Windsor by Turner's Roads, Britton's Store and Scotland Neck to Bryan's Cross Roads; thence by Britton's Store and Turner's Roads to Windsor, 90 miles, equal to 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Windsor every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Scotland Neck same day by 5 p. m., at Bryan's Roads next day by 10 a. m., leave same at 12 a. m., and arrive at Windsor every Saturday by 10 a. m.

2119. From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodville every Monday at 10 a. m., arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 10 p. m.

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday to 2 p. m., arrive at Woodville same day by 5 p. m.

2120. From Elizabeth City by Camden c. h. Indiantown, Currituck c. h. Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge and Great Bridge to Norfolk, 62 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Norfolk the next day, Thursday by 9 a. m.

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 11 a. m., arrive at Elizabeth City next day, Friday, by 6 p. m.

2121. From Tarboro by Sparta, Benbow, Greenville, Washington and Swift Creek Bridge to Newbern, 83 miles and back, three times a week in two horse stages.

Leave Tarboro every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Washington same days by 9 p. m., and at Newbern next day, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, by 4 p. m.

Leave Newbern every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Washington same days by 6 p. m., and at Tarboro every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by 7 p. m.

2122. From Stantonburg by Snow Hill Hookerton, Kingston, Strabane and Albertson's to Kenansville, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Kenansville every Friday at 6 p. m.

Leave Kenansville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Stantonburg every Wednesday by 6 p. m.

2123. From Warrenton by Ellisville, Williamsboro, Oxford, Roxboro, Williamsville, Leesburg, Red House and Milton to Danville, Va. 93 miles and back, twice a week in two horse stages.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p. m., arrive at Oxford same days by 10 p. m., and at Danville the next day, Wednesday and Sunday, by 9 p. m.

Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Milton by 8 a. m.; leave Milton at 9 a. m., arrive at Oxford same days by 9 p. m.; leave Oxford next day, Tuesday and Friday, at 4 a. m., and arrive at Warrenton same day by noon.

2124. From Danville, Va. by West Castle, N. C. Lawsons, Rawlingsburg, Wentworth, Mount Pleasant, Madison, Rocky Spring, Biakely and Paynesville to Salem, 83 miles, return by way of Oak Ridge and Summerfield to Danville, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Salem every Tuesday by 6 p. m.

Leave Salem every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Danville every Thursday by 6 p. m.

2125. From Salem by Huntsville, Houstonville, Tabor Church, Bethany Church, Statesville, Oak Grove, Hokesville, Morgantown, Bridgetown, Bedfordville, Rutherfordton, White Oak, Gowanville, S. C. and Milford to Greenville, 196 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Salem every Monday and Thursday at 4 a. m., arrive at Huntsville by 8 a. m., and at Statesville same days by 8 p. m.; leave Statesville next day, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Morgantown same days by 6 p. m.; leave Morgantown next day, Wednesday and Saturday, by 5 a. m., and arrive at Greenville next day, Thursday and Sunday by 11 a. m.

Leave Greenville every Saturday and Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Morgantown next day, Sunday and Wednesday, by 8 p. m.; leave Morgantown next day, Monday and Thursday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Statesville same days by 6 p. m.; leave Statesville next day, Tuesday and Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Salem same days by 8 p. m.

2126. From Enfield by Brinkleysville to Hillsbridge; return by Sycamore Alley to Enfield, equal to 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Enfield every Thursday at 7 a. m., arrive at Hillsbridge by 1 p. m., and at Enfield same day by 8 p. m.

2127. From Louisburg by Haysville, Lynville, Health Seat, Oxford, Young's Store and Brownsville, to Clarksville, in Va. 59 miles; return by Bullocks, Daniel's Store, Early's Store and Oxford, once a week.

Leave Louisburg every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Clarksville every Friday by 10 a. m.

Leave Clarksville every Friday at 12 noon, arrive at Louisburg every Saturday by 8 p. m.

2128. From Raleigh by Wake Forest, Lema's Roads, Wilton and Pattersonville to Oxford, 57 miles and back, once a week in two horse stages.

Leave Raleigh every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Oxford same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Oxford every Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Raleigh same day by 7 p. m.

2129. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill,

Hillsboro, Mason Hall, Hawfields, Haw River, Albright's and Allamance to Greensboro, 85 miles and back, twice a week, in four horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m., arrive at Greensboro the next day, Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a. m.

Leave Greensboro every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Raleigh next day, Thursday and Sunday, by 8 p. m.

2130. From Hillsboro by Scottsville, Pleasant Grove, Anderson's Store, Fawcett's Store, Stony Creek, High Rock, Lenox Castle and Reeds Store to Wentworth, 67 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wentworth the next day by noon.

Leave Wentworth every Sunday at half past 12 p. m., arrive at Hillsboro every Monday by 8 p. m.

2131. From Raleigh by Fish Dam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Mount Tizah and Van Hook's Store to Roxboro; return the same road to Fish Dam, thence by Haraden's and Flemings to Raleigh, equal to 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Roxboro next day, Saturday, by 6 p. m.

Leave Roxboro every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Raleigh every Thursday by 6 p. m.

2132. From Huntsville by Hamptonville, New Castle, Wilkesboro, Jefferson and North Fork to Showns Roads, Te. 97 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wilkesboro same day, by 5 p. m.; and at Showns Roads next day, Saturday, by 10 p. m.

Leave Showns Roads, every Wednesday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Wilkesboro same day by 5 p. m.; and at Huntsville every Thursday, by 6 p. m.

2133. From Wilkesboro by Bear Creek to Jonesville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wilkesboro every Friday, at 7 a. m., arrive at Jonesville same day, by 9 p. m.

Leave Jonesville every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro same day by 6 p. m.

2134. From Salem by Clemmons to Mocksville, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Mocksville same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Mocksville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Salem same day by 4 p. m.

2135. From Statesville by Liberty Hill, Sullivan, and Mount Pisgah to Statesville, equal to 17 miles, and back once a week.

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a. m., and return to Statesville same day by 7 p. m.

2136. From Huntsville to Rockford, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Thursday at 9 a. m., arrive at Rockford by 3 p. m.

Leave Rockford at half past 3 p. m., arrive at Huntsville same day, Thursday, by 8 p. m.

2137. From Grayson c. h. Va. by Bowers' Store, N. C., Jefferson and Old Fields to Conclis Store, 71 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Leave Grayson c. h. every other Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Conclis Store next day, Tuesday, by 6 p. m.

Leave Conclis Store every other Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Grayson c. h. next day, Saturday, by 6 p. m.

2138. From Hillsboro by Oakland, Cedar Grove, Prospect Hill, Cochran's Store, McMurry's and Leesburg to Milton, 45 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Milton same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Milton every Tuesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Hillsboro same day by 8 p. m.

2139. From Charlotte by Maxwell's Store, Morrison's Tan Yard, Surveyorsville, Fullwoods Store, Oakville, Jacksonville and Dillonville to Ingram's Store; return by Walkersville, Findlaysville, Providence and Hemphill's Store to Charlotte; equal to 52 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Thursday at noon, arrive at Ingram's Store, every Friday by 7 p. m.

Leave Ingram's Store, every Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Charlotte every Monday, by 9 a. m.

2140. From Fayetteville by Graham's Bridge, Rockingham, Lilesville, Wadesboro, Lanesborough, Cockburn's Store, Maxwell's Store, Charlotte and Huntersville, to Lincolnton, 159 miles, and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Wadesboro every Thursday, by 10 a. m.; leave Wadesboro at 11 a. m., arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 10 a. m.; leave Charlotte at 11 a. m., arrive at Lincolnton same day, by 7 p. m.

2141. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill,

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 4 p. m., arrive at Charlotte every Thursday, at 11 a. m.; leave Charlotte at 12 noon; arrive at Wadesboro every Friday by 10 a. m.; leave Wadesboro at 1 a. m., arrive at Lincolnton every Saturday, by 4 p. m.

2141. From Lincolnton to Beatties Ford, 9 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Hopewell every Friday, at 5 a. m., arrive at Beatties Ford, same day, by 7 a. m.

Leave Beatties Ford every Friday, after the arrival of the mail from Salisbury, arrive at Hopewell in two hours.

2143. From Charlotte by Steel Creek and Stovesville to Hoylesville, 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 11 a. m., arrive at Hoylesville same day, by 8 p. m.

Leave Hoylesville every Thursday, at noon, arrive at Charlotte every Friday, by 9 a. m.

2143. From Raleigh by Priests Bridge, Pittsboro, Dorsettsville, Marley's Mills, Ashboro and Spencer's to Salisbury, 118 miles and back; twice a week, in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a. m., arrive at Salisbury next Thursday and Monday by 11 a. m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p. m., arrive at Raleigh the next Thursday and Monday by 4 p. m.

2144. From Salisbury by Miranda, Mount Mourne and Beatties Ford to Lincolnton, 61 miles and back, once a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday, at 2 p. m., arrive at Lincolnton every Friday by 6 p. m.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 11 a. m.

2145. From Salisbury, by Houstonville, Statesville, 33 miles, twice a week in 4 horse post coaches.

Leave Salisbury every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Statesville same day by 9 p. m.

Leave Statesville Tuesday and Friday, at 3 a. m., arrive at Salisbury same day by noon.

2146. From Charlotte by Jourdenville, China Grove, Pleasant Valley, Ball Air, S. C. Harrisburg, Lancaster c. h. Pleasant Hill, Sandtown, and Flat Rock to Camden, 80 miles, and back, twice a week, in two horse stages.

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday, at noon, arrive at Camden next day, Tuesday and Friday by 8 p. m.

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Charlotte next day, Tuesday and Thursday, by 11 a. m.

2147. From Pittsboro by Rocky Rest, Cane Creek, Hickory Mountain, Rocky River, Sandy Grove, Long's Mills, Holt's Store, and Clapps to Greensboro, 68 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pittsboro every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Greensboro every Thursday by 6 p. m.

Leave Greensboro every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Pittsboro every Saturday by 6 p. m.

2148. From Salisbury by Mount Vernon to County Line, 25 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at noon, arrive at County Line same day by 6 p. m.

Leave County Line every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Salisbury same day by noon.

2149. From Raleigh by Webb's Mills and Buckhorn Falls to Haywood; return by Selby's Store to Raleigh, equal to 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Haywood same day by 6 p. m., and at Raleigh every Saturday by 6 p. m.

2150. From Salisbury by Spring Grove, Sheriffs Ford, Mountain Creek, Lincolnton, Wilfong's Mills, Morgantown, Lower Creek, and Fort Defiance, to Wilkesboro, 150 miles and back once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Monday at 12 noon, arrive at Wilkesboro every Thursday by 5 p. m.

Leave Wilkesboro every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a. m.

2151. From Lincolnton, by Wilkesville, Garner's Ford, Duncans Creek, Rutherfordton, Edgelyville, and Murfreesville, to Ashville, 110 miles, and back once a week, in 2 horse stages.

Leave Lincolnton every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Rutherfordton same day, and at Ashville every Sunday by 6 p. m.

Leave Ashville every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Lincolnton every Tuesday by 6 p. m.

2152. From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Mooresboro, Beaver Dam, and Erwinsville to Buffalo, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Sunday at 5 a. m., arrive at Buffalo same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Buffalo every Monday at 4 a. m.,



2153. From Salisbury, by Fulton, to Huntville, return by Mocksville to Salisbury, once a week.  
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Huntville same day and at Salisbury every Friday by 11 a. m.  
2154. From Morgantown, by Pleasant Garden, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 60 miles and back, once a week in stages.  
Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Ashville every Sunday at 5 a. m., arrive at Morgantown same day by 10 p. m.  
2155. From Morgantown by Beard's Forge and Little River, to Statesville, 61 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Morgantown every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Statesville every Tuesday by 5 p. m.  
Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Morgantown every Thursday by 5 p. m.  
2156. From Charlotte, by Alexander, Hickory Grove, Mount Mourne, Statesville, Mount Pleasant, Stoney Point, and Bogles, to Wilkesboro', 79 miles and back, once a week, in stages.  
Leave Charlotte every Thursday at 11 a. m., arrive at Statesville same day by 9 p. m.  
Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wilkesboro' same day by 4 p. m.  
Leave Wilkesboro' every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Charlotte every Friday by 11 a. m.  
2157. From Chapel Hill, by Clover Garden, Newlin's, Long's Mills, Troy's Store, New Salem, New Market, Hunt's Store, and Brummetts, to Lexington. Return by way of Fair Grove, Be Grange, and New Market, equal to 83 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lexington Sunday by 6 p. m.  
Leave Lexington every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Chapel Hill every Tuesday by 6 p. m.  
2158. From Ashville, by Mill Run, Claytonville, Cathey's Creek, Towns, S. C. Keowee, and Pickens c. h. to Pendleton, 92 miles and back, once in two weeks.  
Leave Ashville every other Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Pendleton the next Wednesday by noon.  
Leave Pendleton every other Thursday at noon, arrive at Ashville the next Saturday by 6 p. m.  
2159. From Ashville by Turkey Creek, Haywood c. h. or Waynesville, and Franklin, to Clayton, Ga., 98 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Ashville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Clayton every Wednesday by 6 p. m.  
Leave Clayton every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 4 p. m.  
2160. From Chapel Hill, by Pittsboro', Haywood, and Reid's Store, to Fayetteville, thence by Northington's Martha's Vineyard, and Haywood, to Pittsboro' and Chapel Hill; equal to 73 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville every Monday by 4 p. m.  
Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Chapel Hill every Wednesday by 6 p. m.  
2161. From Morgantown, by Little River, North Cove, Bear Creek, Bakersville, Greensville, and Ivy, to Ashville, 91 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Ashville every Sunday by 8 p. m.  
Leave Ashville every Monday at 4 a. m., arrive at Morgantown every Tuesday by 5 p. m.  
2162. From Statesville by Thomas' Ferry, to Mountain Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Statesville every Monday at 1 p. m., arrive at Mountain Creek same day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Mountain Creek every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Statesville same day by 11 a. m.  
2163. From Pittsboro', by Ramsey's Mills, Tick Creek, Underwood's Store, Allen's Store, Moffit's Mills, Brower's Mills, Waddle's Ferry, Tyson's Store, Gulph, and Pedlar's Mill, to Pittsboro', equal to 43 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Pittsboro' every Wednesday at 6 a. m., and return so as to arrive at Pittsboro' every Friday by 4 p. m.

2164. From Wentworth, by Brownsome Iron Works, Martinsville, Greensboro', Centre, Mendenhall's Mills, and Gardner's Store, to Ashboro', 44 miles and back, twice a week.  
Leave Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday at 3 p. m., arrive at Ashboro' every Friday and Monday by 6 p. m.  
Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m., arrive at Wentworth every Thursday and Sunday by 12 noon.  
2165. From Fayetteville, by Packet Office, Carthage, Mechanics Hill, Calcedonia, and Hill's Store, to Salisbury, 142 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Salisbury every Thursday by 10 a. m.  
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 3 p. m., arrive at Fayetteville every Sunday by 5 p. m.  
2166. From Fayetteville, by New Glenc, Butler's Mills, Lawrenceville, Morgan's Store, and Grisholm's Store, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Salisbury every Monday by 9 a. m.  
Leave Salisbury every Monday at 3 p. m., arrive at Fayetteville every Thursday by 4 p. m.  
2167. From Cheraw, S. C. by Sneedboro', N. C. Morven, Sharp's Store, Wadesboro', Beard's Store, Norwood's, Smith's Store and Kendall's to Salisbury, 85 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Cheraw every Sunday and Wednesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Salisbury Monday and Thursday by 11 a. m.  
Leave Salisbury every Thursday and Friday at 4 a. m., arrive at Cheraw every Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a. m.  
2168. From Rockingham to Cheraw, S. C. 22 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Rockingham every Wednesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Cheraw, same day by 9 p. m.  
Leave Cheraw every Monday at noon, arrive at Rockingham same day by 3 p. m.  
2169. From Lumberton by Philadelphia, Montpelier, Bolivar, Cooper Hill, Stewartville, Queensdale, and Aftonville to Lumberton, equal to 41 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Lumberton every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Stewartville every Tuesday by 9 a. m., and at Lumberton the same by 7 p. m.  
2170. From Warrenton by Ransom's Bridge, Belfort, and Hilliardtown to Nashville, 44 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 10 a. m., arrive at Nashville every Wednesday at 10 a. m.  
Leave Nashville every Wednesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Warrenton every Thursday by 2 p. m.  
2171. From Halifax by Davison's, Roads, Scotland Neck, Palmyra, and Clarke's Store, to Hamilton, 42 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Halifax every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Hamilton same day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Hamilton every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Halifax same day by 7 p. m.  
2172. From Tarboro' by Davis's Store, Hamilton, Williamston, Gardner's Bridge, Plymouth, and Coal Spring to Columbia, 100 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Tarboro' every Thursday at 10 a. m., arrive at Hamilton same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Hamilton next day at 6 a. m., arrive at Plymouth every Friday by 4 p. m.  
Leave Plymouth every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Columbia every Saturday by 7 p. m.  
Leave Columbia every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Plymouth same day by 8 p. m., at Hamilton every Tuesday by 6 p. m., and at Tarboro' every Wednesday by 5 p. m.  
2173. From Washington by Bath, Pantego, Log House Landing, Germantown, Swinball, and Lake Landing to Middletown, 84 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Washington every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Middletown every Saturday by 8 p. m.  
Leave Middletown every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Washington every Thursday by 8 p. m.  
2174. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesboro' Spring Bank, Kinston, Cox's Bridge and Cove Creek to Newbern, 120 miles and back, twice a week, in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m., arrive at Newbern every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p. m.  
Leave Newbern every Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p. m.  
2175. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, and West Brook to Wilmington, 88 miles and back, three times a week in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a. m., arrive at Wilmington next day by 11 a. m.  
Leave Wilmington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Fayetteville next days by 3 p. m.  
2176. From Newbern by Trent Bridge, Cross Roads, Swansboro', French Mills, and Onslow c. h. to Wilmington, 120 miles, once a week and back, in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 11 a. m.  
Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Newbern every Friday by 8 p. m.  
2177. From Wilmington by Otton to Smithville, 29 miles and back, twice a week in 2 horse stages.  
Leave Wilmington every Sunday and Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Smithville same days by 8 p. m.  
Leave Smithville every Sunday and Wednesday at 4 a. m., arrive at Wilmington same days by 11 a. m.  
2178. From Wilmington by Seattle's Bridge to Gravelly Hill, 40 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 2 p. m., arrive at Gravelly Hill every Thursday by 5 p. m.  
Leave Gravelly Hill every Tuesday at 9 a. m., arrive at Wilmington every Wednesday by 10 a. m.  
2179. From Fayetteville by Clinton, Duplin Old c. h., Wrightsville Keenansville, Comfort and Tryon, to Newbern, 137 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Fayetteville every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Newbern every Saturday by 5 p. m.  
Leave Newbern every Monday at 5 a. m., arrive at Fayetteville every Wednesday by 5 p. m.

2180. From Keenansville by Rockfish to Wilmington, 56 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Keenansville every Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Wilmington every Saturday by 6 p. m.  
Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Keenansville every Friday by 10 a. m.  
2181. From Onslow c. h. to Richlands, 14 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Onslow c. h. every Thursday at 3 p. m., arrive at Richlands same day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Richlands every Thursday at 8 a. m., arrive at Onslow c. h. by 11 a. m.  
2182. From Newbern by Borden'sville to Beaufort, 46 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Newbern every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Beaufort same day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Beaufort every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Newbern same day by 7 p. m.  
2183. From Smithfield by Whitley's to Stantonburg 39 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Smithfield every Wednesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Smithfield same day by 6 p. m.  
2184. From Currituck c. h. to Poplar Branch 17 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Currituck c. h. every Friday at 2 p. m., arrive at Poplar Branch same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Poplar Branch every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Currituck c. h. same day by 10 a. m.  
All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

**NOTES.**

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance for any extra expense which such alteration may require.
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at each office, when no particular time shall be specified.
3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.
4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly, in the months of May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.
5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.
6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a stage or otherwise.
7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise, he cannot enjoy that privilege.
8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail may be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.
9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, should be stated in every bid; and the proposal must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."
- The following is a proper form for a proposal:  
"I will convey the mail, aggregated to advertisement, on route No. \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ for the yearly compensation of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars."
- He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.
10. The distances, as stated, are believed to be substantially correct; but if any mistakes have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.
11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur, or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip.
12. In every case where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be underbid, and the underbidder shall not have such stage property as may be necessary for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, at a reasonable valuation, the whole, or any part of the stage property, including horses, that may be suitable for the service, and make payment for the same by reasonable instalments, as his pay shall become due, or as may be otherwise arranged. Should they

not agree as to the suitability of the property, its value, the terms of payment, and its security, each may choose a person, who may appoint an umpire, and their decision shall be final: or if the underbidder declines to do this, the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made a condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the present contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

13. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.
14. No contract can be transferred without the approbation of the Postmaster General, and the assignment of a contract without his consent, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.
15. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited.
16. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such cases the contract shall cease so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued, an allowance of one month's express being made to the contractor.
17. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue four years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 19th day of Oct. her next.

**WILLIAM T. BARRY,**  
Postmaster General.

**SPEECH OF MR. McDUFFIE,**  
Against the Prohibitory System.  
(Continued.)

MR. CHAIRMAN, a great and solemn crisis is evidently approaching, and I admonish gentlemen, that it is the part of wisdom, as well as of justice, to pause in this course of legislative tyranny and oppression, before they have driven a high minded, loyal and patriotic people to something bordering on despair and desperation. Sir, if the ancestors of those who are now enduring—too patiently enduring, the oppressive burthens, unjustly imposed upon them—could return from their graves, and witness the change which the Federal Government in one quarter of a century, has produced in the entire aspect of the country, they would hardly recognise it, as the scene of their former activity and usefulness. Where all was cheerful and prosperous, and flourishing, and happy, they would behold nothing but decay, and gloom, and desolation, without a spot of verdure to break the dismal continuity, or even, "A rose of the wilderness left on the stalk."

To tell where the garden had been? Looking upon this sad reverse in the condition of their descendants, they would naturally inquire what moral, or political pestilence had passed over the land, to blast and wither the fair inheritance they had left them? And, Sir, when they should be told, that a despotic power of taxation, infinitely more unjust and oppressive than that from which the country had been redeemed by their toils and sacrifices, was now assumed and exercised over us by our own brethren, they would indignantly exclaim, like the ghost of the murdered Hamlet, when urging his afflicted son to avenge the tarnished honor of his house, "If you have nature in you, bear it not."

Sir, I feel that I am called upon to say a word or two, on the subject of the deep excitement which now exists in South Carolina, and to vindicate the motives and the character of the people of that State, from imputations which have been unjustly cast upon them. There is no State in this Union distinguished by a more lofty and disinterested patriotism, than that which I have the honor, in part, to represent. I can proudly and confidently appeal to history for proof of this assertion. No State has made great sacrifices to vindicate the common rights of the Union, and preserve its integrity. No State is more willing to make those sacrifices, now whether of blood or treasure. But, Sir, it does not belong to this lofty spirit of patriotism, to submit to unjust and unconstitutional oppression, nor is South Carolina to be taunted with the charge of treason and rebellion, because she has the intelligence to understand her rights, and the spirit to maintain them. God has not planted in the breast of man, a higher and a holier principle, than by which he is prompted to resist oppression. Absolute submission and

passive obedience, to every extreme of tyranny, are the characteristics of slaves only.

The oppression of the people of South Carolina, has been carried to an extremity which the most slavish population on earth would not endure without a struggle. Is it to be expected, then, that freemen will patiently bow down and kiss the rod of the oppressor? Freemen, did I say? Why, Sir, any one who had the form and bears the name of man—nay, "a beast that wants discourse of reason," a dog, a sheep, a reptile—the vilest reptile that crawls upon the earth, without the gift of reason to comprehend the injustice of its injuries, would bite, or bristle, or sting the hand, by which they were inflicted.

Is it then, for a sovereign State to fold her arms and stand still in submissive apathy, when the loud clamors of the people, whom Providence has committed to her charge, are ascending to heaven for justice? Hug not this delusion to your breast, I pray you.

It is not for me to say, in this place, what course South Carolina may deem her duty to pursue, in this great emergency. It is enough to say, that she perfectly understands the ground which she occupies, and be assured, Sir, that whatever attitude she may assume, in her highest sovereign capacity, she will firmly and fearlessly maintain it, be the consequences what they may. The responsibility will not rest upon her, but upon her oppressors.

And here, Sir, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the subject of the celebrated resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, about which much has been recently said, in Congress and out of it. It is not my object to give any opinion upon those resolutions, but to show what they really are, and the principles they distinctly avow.

I have before me a preamble to certain resolutions, recently adopted by the legislature of Kentucky, in which it is stated that "at a former epoch, when certain acts passed by Congress, called the alien and sedition laws, which were believed to be unconstitutional, by the General Assembly, it neither interposed nor threatened the adoption of any measures, to defeat or obstruct their operation within the jurisdiction of Kentucky." Will it be pretended that the legislature of Kentucky did not avow the right to adopt such measures? Listen, Sir, to the language of the resolution she adopted in 1799, a resolution drawn up by the hand of Thomas Jefferson: "That the several States who formed that instrument [the Federal Constitution] being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and that a nullification by those sovereignties of all unauthorized acts, done under color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy." I will make no comment on this language. It is too plain to be perverted. I will barely add, that the celebrated resolutions of Virginia maintain the same doctrine, in language equally explicit, and that Pennsylvania adopted similar resolutions at a subsequent period.

But, Sir, in a case of extreme injustice and oppression, I will not stop to moot points of constitutional construction. I place the right and the obligation of a sovereign State to interpose the shield of its sovereignty between its citizens and oppression upon much higher grounds.

MR. CHAIRMAN, there is one objection to this system of government protection, and government bounties, which I intended to have presented more fully than I feel warranted in doing under existing circumstances. I allude to its strong and inevitable tendency to corrupt one portion of the people, while it oppresses and enslaves the other. No state of things can be conceived more unfavorable to liberty than that in which large multitudes of people, embracing entire classes of the community, are taught to look habitually to the government for pecuniary aid and support. It is not in the nature of things that such a population can have the feelings of independent freemen. They look up to the government with an idolatrous feeling, as if the Sun of Heaven could not shine, or its showers fall upon the earth without the special interposition of that government. I have said, Sir, on a former occasion, that the days of Roman liberty were numbered when the people consented to receive bread from the public granaries. The result was, that the demagogues of the time secured the favor of the people more effectually by a liberal dispensation of the grain drawn from the subject provinces, than by the highest talents, the most exalted patriotism, and the most signal services. Now, Sir, what is the difference, in principle, between the distribution of grain and the distribution of disguised bounties, amounting to millions, many millions of dollars annually? The latter I consider incomparably the worst, because of the very disguise which is thrown around the proceeding. But the evil does not stop with the degradation and corruption of the people. The system tends also to corrupt the government. The enormous sum annually taken from the pockets of the Southern people is, to all intents and purposes, a fund of corruption, by which



the Presidency itself, say, at no distant period, be bought and sold.

Do not the people of the Tariff States distinctly hold out the idea, that they will not support any man for the Presidency who is opposed to the protecting system? Had it not been openly avowed on this floor, as the paramount claim, the indispensable qualification of a candidate for the Presidency? And is not this an open avowal, that the Presidency of the United States is to be conferred, not upon the man of the greatest talents, the purest talents, the purest patriotism, or the most important public services, but upon the man who will consent and stipulate to bestow millions of money, unconstitutional and unrighteously exacted from the people of the South, as a largess to the Northern manufacturers and their associates? Sir, disguise it as you may, by calling it a question of principle, and general policy, it is a mere traffic between avarice and ambition, in which it is stipulated, that money, first to be obtained by extortion and plunder, shall be given in exchange for political power. It is nothing different, in principle, from the sale of the Roman empire by the Protonian cohorts, for imperial donatives. If General Washington could rise from the grave, and were presented as a candidate for the Presidency, with an avowal of his opposition to the tariff, any man who would pledge himself to support that system, though covered with "all the multiplying villainies of nature," would carry the election against him. Under these circumstances, I put it to gentlemen to answer me the question, what is the motive which induces the people of the tariff States to support for the Presidency a man who will pledge himself to support the tariff? The answer, Sir, in plain English, is money, money, nothing but money. If this be principle, it is political bargaining reduced to principle. Such, however, is the unavoidable result of the system. The moment that Government assumes the prerogative of interfering with the great pecuniary interests of society, with a view to change the distribution of property, its action becomes essentially corrupt and corrupting.

I have now, Mr. Chairman, gone through the various topics I intended to discuss, and I will say, in conclusion, that in all I have uttered; there has not been mingled one feeling of personal unkindness to any human being, either in this House or out of it. I have used strong language to be sure, but it has been uttered "more in sorrow than in anger." I have felt it to be a solemn duty, which I owed to my constituents and to this nation, to expose the unjust and oppressive operation of the tariff system, and to make one more solemn appeal to the justice of their oppressors.

Let me, then, beseech the advocates of that system, in the name of our common ancestors, whose blood was mingled together as a common offering, at the shrine of our common liberty—let me beseech them, by all the endearing recollections of our common history, and by every consideration that gives value to the liberty and union of their steps as speedily as possible, and relieve a high minded and patriotic people from an unconstitutional and oppressive burthen which they cannot longer bear.

#### AN IRISH ANSWER.

It may seem a matter of no extraordinary difficulty to give a plain answer to a plain question; and yet it is an art which it evidently requires some trouble to learn. In all half civilized nations, the inquirer for the most simple thing is met by an enigma for an answer; and among the peasantry of Scotland and Ireland, civilized as the general communities may be, the system often seems to be studied evasion. This dialogue is the model of thousands in the sister isle:—Is this the nearest road to Cork?—Is it to Cork you are going?—Yes but my question is, as to the nearest road?—Why, this road is as near as that on the other side of the hill; for neither of them is any road at all.—Then which way ought I to go?—Oh! that depends on your honor's own liking. Perhaps you wouldn't like to go back again?—Certainly not. But one word for all my good fellow; do you know any thing about any kind of road here?—There now, if your honor had asked that before, I could have told you at once.—"Out with it then."—Why the truth of it is, your honor, that I am a stranger in these parts; and the best thing you can do is to stop till somebody comes that knows all about the way.—"Stupid scoundrel! why did you not say so at first?—Stupid! that's all my thanks. But why did not your honor ask me if I belonged to this place? that would have settled the business. Take a fool's advice and stop where you are."

An inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decay of it invisible.



## Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 23, 1830.

The principles advocated by that class of politicians who supported Mr. Adams and who are now standing up for Mr. Clay are precisely those which directed the movements of the elder Adams whilst he was President of the United States. The Republicans of that day declared them to be in direct contrariety to the spirit of the constitution, and that they would, if suffered to prevail, endanger our political independence. The Republicans of this day, or more correctly speaking, a part of those who call themselves Republicans maintain precisely similar doctrines and yet the people seem not now aware of their fatal tendency. Is it that they do not know the monster that is attired in their own garb? Is it that a change of dress has altered the very nature of the many headed tyrant? Those who support those principles denominate themselves Republicans, and yet they aid and assist in elevating men to the first office in the gift of this Nation who pronounce the doctrines of Republicanism as heterodox.

They profess to believe in Mr. Jefferson and yet they have no confidence in his political faith. How is this? Can opposites be made to agree and come together? When you inspect closely the principles of such men you find them irreconcilable with those of Mr. Jefferson and yet they tell you they believe in him. But can they tell us why they support men whose political principles conflict with Mr. Jefferson's? They would make you believe they support principles and not men and yet they support men who advocate different political doctrines. They would persuade you that they always believed in the doctrines inculcated in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, and yet they oppose those who practise them. These characters then support men or principles? If they support principles why do they support men who do not believe in the faith of Republicans? So acting they support men and not principles.

Is Henry Clay a Republican? Does he give credence to the Virginia and Kentucky Resolution? Is he not opposed to State Rights? Does he not favour a consolidation of the States? How can those then who believe in the principles advanced in those Resolutions lend their efforts to advance Mr. Clay? It is a contradiction which is too palpable to be capable of concealment. To countenance such men in a free country whose institutions are based upon principles is dangerous in the extreme. It is to hazard our liberties to run such a course. However brilliant may be Mr. Clay's talents, yet if he has so little regard for constitutional checks he will only be the more dangerous should he ever become President. When we oppose his election it is not that we do not think he has talents. We oppose him upon principle, and so should all Republicans.

The publication of Mr. McDuffie's speech is concluded in this paper. Altho' it has been published in detached pieces we trust nevertheless that it has been studied attentively by those who are directly interested in the subject of that masterly speech. It is of the first importance that the people should understand the nature and extent of the taxation which is imposed upon them, even in their own State, where it cannot well be otherwise than equal, but in a government constructed like ours it is absolutely essential in order to the enjoyment of equal rights and equal laws. The Congress of the U. S. may impose taxes which will operate unequally—bear harder upon one section of the Union than another. They may still render the benefits unequal, which is manifestly against the plainest rule of equity and justice, and in conflict with the principles upon which the States united together as is the case in the expenditures of the government for internal improvement. Is it not a chief point then in a government like ours that the free people, living under it, should understand its constituent principles and try to maintain them unyielded to the best of their knowledge and ability? Is it not required of them as good citizens, having the welfare and prosperity of their country at heart? There can be no freedom where there is much ignorance of the nature of the institutions by which our conduct in life is regulated, and the various concerns of government directed.

#### ABDICATON OF CHARLES X.

More recent intelligence from France gives us information of the abdication of Charles the tenth in favor of his grandson, the Duke de Bordeaux and of the probable offer of the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. The late King demanded a passport of the Duke to leave the Kingdom. His destination is not certainly known. The conduct of the late King and his ministry is truly mysterious. Why they should have taken the obnoxious steps they did, contemplating a revolution at the same time, and then to give up without a struggle as it were in inexplicable. It may be that they may form some foreign alliance yet and return to be restored by force of arms to their forfeited rights. It is, however, highly improbable that any foreign power in Europe would embroil itself in such difficulties to serve a fugitive monarch and his routed ministry.

We have received in Pamphlet form Resolutions and an address from the right party in Charleston to their constituents in the State, calling upon them to stand steadfast and not to be moved. The resolutions are contained in Charter, which they attribute to the misrepresentation of those belonging to the opposite party and a consequent defection of those friendly to a firm and decided opposition to the encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the States. They very justly complain of the want of fairness and liberality on the part of their enemies in attributing to them a design to dismember the Union, or any desire to bring the State into actual conflict with the general government. They are laboring to effect a repeal of unconstitutional and obnoxious laws, and to restore the usurped rights of the States. They hope to see a convention called, and thro' the agency of that body they calculate strongly to accomplish an abolition of the tariff laws by force of the effect which the determinations of an assembly of representatives chosen by free people cannot fail to produce upon the National legislature. This is acting like freemen should act. They want to be unanimous in the call of a convention, and then they want unanimity and harmony in that convention which is to ask of the National legislature, the abrogation of oppressive and unauthorized taxation. Such a result could not fail to produce the desired effect. Altho' we have no right to interfere at all with the internal concerns of a State, yet we may be allowed to express our regret that the people of that State are so divided among themselves. While that is the case they need not look for a redress of their wrongs. It is only an encouragement for their oppressors to increase the burthen of taxation and to rivet the fetters of dependence still more securely.

It will be perceived by an extra with this paper that one of the Editors, from public considerations entirely, has been forced to use harsh language intended only to apply to the malicious and evilly disposed person or persons who originated the report that he had been sent, as a spy, into this State to observe the motions and pry into the feelings of its inhabitants in order to discover whether they were prepared to unite with S. Carolina in her supposed intention to withdraw from the Union. Such things are disgraceful, but still they must be done. Silence would have given countenance to the truth of the rumor.

#### A DIARY.

The Duel said to have been fought in Arkansas between two Doctors appears to be only a jest of some wise head.

The Hon. James Iredell in a letter addressed to the Editors of the Raleigh Star declines a re-election to the Senate of the U. S. The names of several gentlemen are mentioned as his probable successors.

Thos. R. Mitchell is again a candidate for Congress in the district which he formerly represented in S. C.

Dea. Fort T. Watts has declared himself a candidate for Congress in Newberry District S. C. He is the ex-secretary of Legation to Russia.

Mr. Buckingham of England projects a new voyage round the world, not for objects purely scientific but will combine commerce with geographical researches.

Genl. La Fayette, the Hero of three revolutions was 73 years of age on the 6th inst.

The Hon. Robert Stark Secretary of State of South Carolina lately died on Mill creek in that State.

Five mulatto girls were lately arrested and brought before the Corporate Authorities of New-Orleans upon a charge of having been engaged in promoting a duel between two of their color and sex. They were armed with pistols and knives.

A meeting has been called in Charleston to aid the suffering citizens of Ireland. They are said to be numerous and their poverty truly distressing.

Jas. R. Pringle was elected by a majority of 94 votes over Henry L. Pinckney the former intendant of the city of Charleston. Charleston is now under the dominion of the Yankee interest.

Ambrose Spencer of New York is announced in one of the New York papers as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. James Barbour of Virginia is likewise announced as a candidate for the same office. Both are put in nomination by the Clay party.

The Hon. Mr. Burgess of Providence R. I. will deliver an address before the New York American Institute at the approaching fair.

The 17th of the present month was the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Boston. An oration was delivered at the Sanctuary by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, and a Poem pronounced by Chas. Sprague, Esq.

A writer, who styles himself "a Virginian," wishes to know whether, if constitutional, it would be prudent to have both President and Vice-President from Virginia. He talks as tho' Henry Clay and Jas. Barbour could be elected to those offices to a certainty. He may spare himself the trouble of mooted the constitutionality of the question for the present, and nearly all will readily admit the imprudence.

The students at Chapel Hill illuminated the College upon receipt of the news of the Revolution in France.

Col. PHILIP WATTS, of this place has been appointed Navy agent for the Pacific station, to reside at Valparaiso. He sailed on the 25th inst.

Mr. Durant lately descended from Castle Garden, N. Y. in an air balloon. A large concourse of citizens assembled to witness the exhibition. He descended at South Amboy, N. J. He is said to be the first American Aeronaut.

Genl. Jackson left the Hermitage a few weeks since for Washington city. He was to return thro' Western Virginia.

S. S. Hamilton has been appointed chief clerk in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in place of Col. T. L. McKenney, removed.

A Baltimore paper says that the Duke of Orleans once resided in that city, and offered his hand to a young lady who refused it.

The late reported death of Mrs. Berrien is incorrect. The Attorney Genl. had the misfortune to lose his wife two years since.

We see that the King of Naples is defunct. Nothing more is said of him.

#### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS. EXAMINATION IN STATESVILLE.

On Thursday the 15th inst. the examination of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell's school took place in the Presbyterian Church in Statesville. The audience was uncommonly large, the Church being entirely filled, and the exercises were such as to reflect the greatest credit both on the lady who is at the head of this institution and on the pupils.

The young ladies were examined on Reading, Grammar, Parsing, Geography, Astronomy and the use of the Globes, History sacred and profane, Natural Philosophy, &c.

Time did not permit their examination in some other studies on which they were prepared, such as Arithmetic, Rhetoric, &c. All the answers were given with a promptness, correctness and an audible and distinct utterance, which enabled the whole assembly to take an equal interest in the exercises.

Specimens of the pupils' proficiency in Penmanship, Composition, Painting, Needle-work, lace, &c. were also exhibited to the evident satisfaction of the spectators. Several pieces of sacred music were sung by the pupils and the whole exhibition sufficiently evinced that not only the intellectual powers had been carefully cultivated, but that the improvement of the heart also, had by no means been neglected.

The whole scene was one calculated to inspire the spectators with the most pleasing emotions; and we very much doubt whether an exhibition of the kind as gratifying and interesting as this, was ever before witnessed in Statesville. We have ourselves frequently attended similar exhibitions in the capital of our State and do not remember ever to have experienced more unmingled gratification than on this occasion.

We congratulate the people of Iredell and of the adjoining counties that they have now the opportunity of sending their daughters to so able a teacher as Mrs. M. A. Caldwell evidently is. We trust that so precious an opportunity of affording our young females those accomplishments calculated to render them truly amiable and useful, will not be neglected by any parent who can at all afford to send his daughter to this excellent school.

We understand that the school will again be opened on the first Monday in November next. A SPECTATOR.

#### PHILO WHITE.

Being on the eve of visiting foreign countries, on public business, has appointed Mr. JAMES B. HAMPTON, of the town of Salisbury, his Agent; and given him the requisite powers to liquidate and settle all his business in North Carolina: Those indebted, are therefore requested to make payment, in Salisbury, to Mr. Hampton, and him only; to whom all business letters are hereafter to be directed.

The following Gentlemen will act as local Agents, for the settlement of sundry accounts in their respective counties, and have full power to grant discharges:

David Stokes, Esq. P. M. Concord;  
David Parks, Esq. Charlotte;  
Wm. F. Cowan, Esq. Statesville;  
Wm. Masten, Esq. Wilkesboro';  
Robt. C. Pearson, Esq. P. M. Morganton;  
D. W. Courts, Esq. Hantsville,  
Salisbury, Aug. 27, 1830. 34

What is Law Like?—Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery—there are many terrible cases in it. It is like physic too, they that take the least of it are best off. It is like a homely gentleman, "very well to follow;" and like a scolding wife very bad when it follows. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it; "and like bad weather," most people are glad to get out of it.

Some caution is requisite in passing our opinion upon strangers; a caution however few of us adopt. At a public levee of the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield, pray my Lord, who is that tall, awkward woman, yonder? That lady, sir, replied lord Chesterfield, is my sister. The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out—no my lord I beg your pardon, I mean that very ugly woman who stands next to the Queen. That lady sir, answered Lord Chesterfield, calmly, that lady, sir, is my wife.

#### THE MARKET.

Salisbury Prices, Sept. 23.—Cotton (medium) 32, clean 55, open 62 to 64, fair 26 to 28, good 3 to 5, black 2, medium 2, large 2, 1.12 1/2, large 1.12 1/2, small 1.12 1/2.

Charleston, Sept. 13.—Cotton 9 to 11, flour 5 1/2 to 6, whiskey 25 to 26, sugar 4 to 5, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, 44 to 50, open 56 to 57, coffee 11 to 12 1/2. Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 3 per cent premium.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15.—Cotton 10 1/2 to 11, bacon 6 to 7, apple brandy 35, corn 55, sugar 73 to 80, flour, new 5 to 6, molasses 20 to 22, sugar 84 to 11, salt 70 to 72, whiskey 25 to 26, 66 to 75.

Camden, Sept. 15.—Cotton 7 to 10 1/2, flour 6 to 7, butter 10 to 12, sugar 8 to 10, 11.

Camden, Sept. 15.—Cotton 10 to 12, flour 6 to 7, out of the wagon, Carolina 50 to 52, best 85 to 93, corn 75, molasses 20 to 22, sugar 84 to 11, salt 70 to 72, whiskey 25 to 26, 66 to 75.

#### Appointments.

Married, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by Wm. Knox, Esq. Mr. Lewis Alley to Miss Mary Porter—All of Iredell county.

In this town, on the 9th inst. by Stephen L. Ferrand, Esq. Mr. Wm. Miller to Miss Ann Albright.

#### DEATH.

In this town, on the 14th inst. MARY ANN, daughter of Samuel Fraley, aged 1 year 1 month and twelve days.

In this county, on the 17th inst. MARY ANN, infant daughter of David Kern, aged 9 months and 8 days.

In the Forks of the Yadkin on the 16th inst. Mr. Thomas Simoot, aged about 73 years. He was a useful citizen, an indulgent and affectionate husband and father.

In Davidson County on the 1st of this month, Maurice Davis Esq. aged 61 years 1 month and 2 weeks.

On the 15th ult. Anne Grubb, wife of the late Gen. Grubb deceased, aged 62 years.

In Davidson county on the 13th inst. John Mercey aged 63 years 9 months and 10 days.

In the City of Raleigh on the 8th inst. Mr. Alexander H. Folk, son of Col. Wm. Folk, in the 21st year of his age. Possessed of a fine sensibility, warm and generous in his attachments, his premature death will long be a source of grief to the numerous circle of his acquaintances. It will be consoling to them however to know, that he died in the belief of the truths of revealed religion.

#### OBITUARY.

Seldom has a village been more deeply struck with astonishment and regret, than the event of Wednesday evening last produced in our town—ANDREW GRAHAM, Esq. an old resident and respectable and highly esteemed citizen, was in one short moment hurried from time to eternity! called from a state of apparently perfect health, and full flow of social feelings and enjoyments, instantly to take up his abode in the mansions of the dead. Truly may we say, man "cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down;" he fleeth as a shadow and continueth not. "His days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle, and the place that once knew him shall know him no more!"

MR. GRAHAM was a native of Rowan county in North Carolina, and removed to our village ten years ago, where he commenced business as a merchant. Distinguished for his gentlemanly, urbane, and upright conduct, he prospered in his profession; and had the rare felicity, while his path in life was marked by unvarying success, to secure not the good will alone, but the friendship and esteem of all who knew him—and we might ask by whom in almost all the upper country was he not known? by whom was he not respected? The worthy regarded him with respect, and with the religious, although not a professor himself, his moral and exemplary life, and his respect for religion, secured him esteem. He has died regretted by all, for seldom is a man so uniformly worthy, so generally estimable, given to us. In him, the Poet's praise was realized, "an honest man's the noblest work of God."

MR. GRAHAM was not only estimable in private life, his conduct in a public office was such as to merit the approbation of the community. He officiated for years as Postmaster, and the urbanity of the gentleman and correctness of the officer were blended in him—on the evening of his death, he had discharged the duties of the office and had just left it, and returned to the dwelling when the fatal was given, "his silver cord was loosed," and ere word could be given to his friends and relatives, "his spirit returned to the God who gave it"—He was in the 40th year of his age.

With his sorrowing brothers the community sympathize deeply, and would offer their unfeigned condolences, but he above who indicated the blow, can temper the stroke to their bereaved feelings. A few days only had passed since information had been received by them of the loss of a venerated and aged father, ere the second stroke fell upon them. May this repeated bereavement be sanctified to them; and they be enabled to say that the chastenings of the Lord have been to them the beginnings of wisdom.

Athenian.

#### State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

APRIL TERM, 1830.

ELISHA JONES, Adm'r. of Benjamin Jones, dec'd. vs. Philip Jones, Benjamin Jones, Elizabeth Osburn, Nancy Jones, Elias Richards, Sarah Richards, Daniel Richards, Rachael Richards, Wm. Osburn, Philip Jones, John Jones, Rainey and Caty his wife and the heirs at law of James Jones: Petition for sale of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Rainey and Caty his wife, John Jones and the heirs at law of James Jones are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said John Jones, Rainey and Caty his wife and the heirs at law of James Jones, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Davidson County, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday of November next, then and there to answer, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, David Mock, clerk of said Court at Office, this 2nd Monday of August, 1830.

DAVID MOCK, CLERK.



# POETRY.



## Western Souvenir for 1839.

BY HARRISON HARP.

The hazy of the dawn is soft and still,  
And its glow will cheer us never;  
For day, when wakened its dreamy thrill,  
Lays its warm and cold, forever!  
She dwells in the vale, where violets bloom,  
And the wild rose twines above her:  
No winds to lament o'er her hapless doom;  
No kindred to pity, or love her.  
Her cheeks were a bloom in her early day,  
The tear of sorrow started,  
Childhood's bright dreams had faded away,  
And her heart broken hearted,  
The kind look of pity or affection, smiled  
On the desolate orphan never;  
Her sweet vision her heart had beguiled  
Then left it to gloom forever!  
The depth of her anguish none could know:  
Her emotions never were spoken;  
But the hope of Heaven's gleam can throw  
Of joy, o'er the heart that is broken,  
She passed from earth, like the pensive light,  
Which slowly fades at even;  
And her spotless spirit hath winged its flight,  
To its own bright home in Heaven.  
Her song hangs alone—its music is hushed,  
And will waken no more on the morrow;  
For the heart, that loved its tones, was crushed  
By its own deep weight of sorrow.  
No echo breathed o'er her lonely tomb—  
No hymns are dim with weeping;  
But the violet and the wild rose bloom  
O'er the grave where the orphan is sleeping.

## New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

REBEKAH BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the latest importations for the Spring of 1839: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18  
Salisbury, May 7th, 1839.

## Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by LEVY and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of TAILORING, after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms. All orders from a distance for work, will be faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time. P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15  
Salisbury, April 15th, 1839.

Great Bargains in Lands. THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Land here has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the nation; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in four yearly installments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest. So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this State. The title to the land is indisputable; and the deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber. JOHN BROWN. 1001  
December 14th, 1829.

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and the title made to purchasers. J. Brown.

Blank Warrants; FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## J. MURPHY,

IS now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

## GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitting exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public. Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1839. 3m48

## Female School.

THE female Seminary, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. A. Caldwell will commence on the 1st Monday in November.

## EBENEZER DICKSON

## Boot and Shoe Maker.

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighbourhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability. He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country. He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern seal leather of the first quality. Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1839. 35f

## Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

## Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place. The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times. Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus;  
Dining, Breakfast, Card and  
Ladies working Tables;  
Secretaries, and working Desks;  
Candle Stands, Wash Stands,  
Bed-stands, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions. The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14th, 1839. 34f

## State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.  
County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
JULY SESSION, 1839.

ANDREW and William Hunsucker vs. Betsey, A. Salley, Susannah, Magdalena, Philip and John Fulbright, heirs of John Fulbright, dec'd. and others: Petition for division of Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Betsey, Sally, Susannah, Magdalena, Philip, John and William heirs at Law of John Fulbright, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be published six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincolnton on the 6th Monday, after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry M'Beck, Clerk at said Court at office, the third Monday in July, 1839. 638  
VARDRY M'BECK, Ck.

## Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out. JOSEPH PACK. Fullon, Aug. 6th, 1839. 31f

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

Blank Warrants; FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

## Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for Cash, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for Cash as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C. Sept. 7th, 1839. 6m160

## Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a partnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash. JAMES B. HAMPTON, JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1839. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

## Journeymen Wanted.

THE subscriber will give good wages and constant employment to two good workmen at the Boot and Shoe making business, who can come well recommended for sobriety, industry and steady habits. JOHN BENSON. Concord, August 31, 1839. 4138

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a good assortment of leather, and expects more from the North, in a few days. He has a good assortment of Fashionable Laces, of all sizes J. B.

## Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.

Anatomy, John E. Holbrook, M. D.  
Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.  
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry Dickson, M. D.  
Materia Medica, Henry R. Frost, M. D.  
Algebra and the diseases of Women and Children, Thos. G. Froese, M. D.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy, Edmund Ravenel, M. D.  
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.  
Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.  
HENRY R. FROST, Dean.  
August 23d, 1839. 1044

## Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant, HENRY A. CLINGAMON. Lexington, May 26th, 1839. 2

## State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

SPRING TERM, 1839.

JOHN FURK and others vs. Jacob and Geo. Furr: Petition for Partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, or plead to said petition or the prayer of the petitioners will be granted ex parte and partition made accordingly. 6-39 DAN'L. COLMAN, c. c.

## Book Lost.

ANY one having Beauchamp's Confession will please return it to this Office, and confer a favour upon the owner.

## JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has REMOVED HIS STORE

into his new and spacious building, just finished and fitted up in most elegant style, superior to any in the town: It is the stand formerly owned and occupied by his uncle, Daniel Cress, sen.; on Main street a few doors from the Court-House, west side: Where the subscriber hopes to receive calls from his old customers, and all others who are desirous of buying cheap GOODS.

## ALSO,

The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware, made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec. 4th, 1839. 17

## Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing one hundred NEGROES, for which they will pay a liberal price in cash. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY, who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE, JOSIAH HUIE.

June 22d, 1839. 25

## Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1839, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Exrs.  
SAM'L HARGRAVE, }

August 13th, 1839.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

## Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber has opened a shop in the above line of business, first door above Mr. Jones's Tavern, and formerly occupied by Peter Kider, as a shoe shop; where he is prepared to furnish the surrounding country with all kinds of furniture in the above line, such as

Sideboards, Secretaries,  
Bureaus, Corner Cupboards,  
Breakfast & Dinner Tables,  
Ladies Cribs, &c. &c.

He has in his employ two or three first rate workmen, and the best of timber, selected by himself. The subscriber hopes by due attention to business, to receive that share of patronage which merit deserves. 271f

WILLIAM R. HUGHES.

July 12th, 1839.

## A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



## STAGE FARE, &c.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh, and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury. The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.

June 14th, 1839. 25f

## WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, April, 1st 1829. 11

## Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to J. H. DE CARTERET. Salisbury, August 14th 1839. 32f

Writing & Wrapping Paper, MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office. June 1839.

## New Cheap Store. CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

M. CLAYLAND and J. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

## New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment. Salisbury, April 3, 1839. 14

## No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before a May Court. A. TORRENCE. April 17th, 1839. 15



HAVE just received from the North a supply of fresh Medicines, Paints, &c. which they offer for sale as usual for cash or approved credit: Among which are from Lima Juice, Lemon Syrup, Sulphate of Quinine, Ferrugine, Henry's calc. Magnesia, Bark, Pearl, White and Black Mustard Seed, Wines, and assorted Liquors, &c. &c. Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1839. 36

## A Steel Grey Overcoat Lost!

A Steel Grey Overcoat belonging to the subscriber was left in Charlotte or on the road between this and Charlotte. Any person who can give any information relative to it, or who may have it in their possession will please address a note to Jas. B. Hampton of this place who will send for it. 35 PHILLO WHITE.

## One Cent Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber on the 16th inst. an indentured apprentice by the name of David Johnson, aged about 19 years. Said apprentice is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, occasioned by a cancer. I forward all persons from harboring said apprentice. SAMUEL RICE. Sept. 21st, 1839. 2139

## Salisbury RACES!



THE stakes over the Salisbury Turn, will commence on Wednesday, the 27th of October, and continue three days. First day: two mile heats, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; Second day: mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of preceding day; Third day: county purse, three best in five, free for any horse, mare, or gelding; raised and owned in the county of Rowan. SAM'L JONES, Proprietor. 15th Sept. 1839. 642

## A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale. THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeable part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Ashmore, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES. Feb. 20th, 1839. 69

## Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1839.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers. Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 4 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1839. 440 HY. GILES, c. c.

## Taken Up and Committed.

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro man who says his name is Daniel, and belongs to the Widow Sebley of South Carolina and was hired to Capt. Alexander Ingram. Said boy is about 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, except the great toe, and the toes on the left affected, occasioned by a iron bite. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER, S. J. Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1839. 57f

## Taken Up and Committed.

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th inst. a Negro boy who says his name is John, and belongs to Archy Courthorn of Greenville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 23 or 25 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER, S. J. Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1839. 57f